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Specification

1. Title of the Invention

- 5 A method for removing nitrogen oxides from an exhaust gas
 - 2. Scope of Claim
- 10 A method for removing nitrogen oxides from an exhaust gas, said method being characterized in that an oxygencontaining hydrocarbon is added to the exhaust gas and at least part of the nitrogen dioxide in the exhaust gas reduced to nitrogen monoxide (NO), after which contact is effected with a catalyst and the nitrogen oxides decomposed into nitrogen and water by means of ammonia.
 - 3. Detailed Description of the Invention

20 (Industrial Field of Application)

The present invention relates to a method for eliminating the nitrogen oxides in an exhaust gas so as 25 to render them harmless.

(Prior Art)

Known methods for rendering harmless the nitrogen oxides (just referred to as NOx below) present in the exhaust gases from oil- and coal-fired boilers, the combustion furnaces installed in various types of chemical equipment, steel-making plant, and internal combustion engines such as diesel engines or turbines include adsorption methods, oxidative adsorption methods, oxidative adsorption methods, and catalytic reduction methods, etc. Amongst these, the catalytic reduction methods, which do not require a

post-treatment, are outstanding both economically and technically.

Of the catalytic reduction methods, the selective

catalytic reduction methods which are not affected by
the presence or absence of oxygen in the exhaust gas
both simplify the denitrating process and are
technically excellent. In one known such method
ammonia is added and catalytic reduction carried out,

to so that the NOx in the exhaust gas is decomposed into
harmless nitrogen and water.

The NOx which is the subject of removal in the present invention is the combined amount of NO and NO2, and the present inventors have carried out a detailed study of the reaction between NO and NO3 over a titanium oxide catalyst, and the reactions between NH3 and gaseous mixtures of NO and NO2, or between NH3 and NO2, as a result of which they have found that the reduction reaction of the NOx by the NH3 in the selective catalytic reduction method in which NH3 serves as a reducing agent proceeds by the following equations (1) to (3).

5
$$4NO + 4NH_3 + O_2 \rightarrow 4N_2 + 6H_2O$$
 ... (1)
 $NO + NO_2 + 2NH_3 \rightarrow 2N_2 + 3H_2O$... (2)
 $6NO_2 + 8NH_3 \rightarrow 7N_2 + 12H_2O$... (3)

1.5

30

35

However, while the efficiency of the NOx removal represented by equation (2) is slightly raised when compared to that in equation (1) in the case where the NO/NO₂ mole ratio in the mixed gas is ≥1.0, in the case where the NO/NO₂ mole ratio is <1.0 there is a gradual lowering in efficiency as the NO/NO₂ ratio becomes smaller, and for NO₂ alone which is the case shown by equation (3) there is found to be a marked lowering.

Figure 1 shows in the form of a graph the percentage denitration for mixed $NO-NO_2$ systems.

Thus, in the prior art there has been the disadvantage 5 that the NOX removal efficiency is considerably lowered either in the case where the NO/NO2 mole ratio is below 1.0 or in the case of NO2 alone.

(Problem to be Solved by the Invention)

The present invention has been made in order to overcome the disadvantages associated with conventional methods for the elimination of the nitrogen oxides in an exhaust gas, and in particular to try and provide a 15 method for nitrogen oxide removal from an exhaust gas which enables a high level of elimination to be maintained even in cases where the NO/NO₂ mole ratio is less than 1.0.

20 (Means for Solving the Problem)

The present invention is a method for removing nitrogen oxides from an exhaust gas, where said method is characterized in that an oxygen-containing hydrocarbon is added to the exhaust gas and at least part of the nitrogen dioxide in the exhaust gas reduced to nitrogen monoxide (NO), after which the nitrogen oxides are decomposed into nitrogen and water by means of ammonia by contact with a catalyst.

30

Reference to an oxygen-containing hydrocarbon here denotes methanol, formic acid, formaldehyde or the like.

Moreover, providing it is a denitration catalyst used for catalytic reduction by means of ammonia, any catalyst can be used irrespective of its type or form. (Action)

10

In the first stage of the elimination of the nitrogen oxides based on the present invention, it is thought that a reduction reaction proceeds as follows.

$$CH_3OH + 3NO_2 \rightarrow 3NO + CO_2 + 2H_2O$$
 ... (4)

$$HCOOH + NO_2 \rightarrow NO + CO_2 + H_2O$$
 ... (5)

$$HCHO + 2NO_2 \rightarrow 2NO + CO_2 + H_2O$$
 ... (6)

As a result, the nitrogen oxide NO/NO₂ mole ratio in the gas is raised, so that it is the catalytic 15 reduction reactions with ammonia represented by equations (1) and (2) above which proceed primarily, and a high elimination factor is obtained as shown in Figure 1.

20 (Example 1)

In this example, a comparison is made between the percentage NOx élimination in the case of the reaction between NO₂ and NH₃, and that in the case of the 25 reaction between NH₃ and the gas produced by adding an oxygen-containing hydrocarbon to the NO₂ so that a part of the said NO₂ is reduced to NO.

20 ml of a $TiO_2-V_2O_5$ catalyst ($TiO_2=95.0\%$, $V_2O_5=5.0\%$) was packed into a quartz reaction tube of internal diameter 16.5 mm and, with the additive and then the NH₃ injected into the sample gas in that order, the NOx concentrations at the reaction tube inlet and outlet were measured by means of a chemiluminescence analyser 5 under the conditions shown in Table 1, and the percentage NOx elimination determined.

The NO_2 , SO_2 , O_2 , CO_2 and N_2 in Table 1 were supplied from standard cylinders, and the remaining CH₃OH, HCOOH 40 or HCHO was respectively supplied to the reaction tube

by passing a fixed amount of N_2 as a carrier gas into a gas-washing bottle fitted with a glass filter and filled with an aqueous solution of one of these maintained at a specified temperature, so that there was carried over an amount thereof corresponding to the vapour pressure at the particular temperature. The values for the CH₃OH, HCOOH and HCHO in Table 2 are the values calculated from the vapour pressures. The results obtained are shown in Table 2. Comparative results are also included for the case where no additive was employed, and for the case where CO or CH4 was added.

As will be clear from the experimental results in Table
2, when an oxygen-containing hydrocarbon was added and
a reduction treatment carried out beforehand, the NOx
removal level was about 90%, whereas when no such
reduction treatment was carried out only a very low NOx
removal level was obtained. Furthermore, only similar
20 results were obtained in the case where CO or CH4 was
added instead.

Table 1 Experimental Conditions

| | I DAPOLIMONEGI GENGEGICI | | |
|---|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | amount of ca | talyst | 20 ml · |
| | gas flow rat | .e . | 400 Nl/hr |
| | temperature | | 250°C, 300°C, 350°C |
| ĺ | NH ₃ /NOx rati | o · | 1.00 |
| | | NO ₂ | 97.0 ppm |
| | | NO | 3.0 ppm |
| Ì | gas | O ₂ · | 15.0% |
| | composition | CO ₂ | 10.0% |
| | | H ₂ O | 10.0% |
| | | N ₂ | balance |
| | 1 | СН₃ОН | |
| | additive | нсоон | - |
| | | нсно | - |

Table 2 Experimental Results

| | | 1 |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Temperature (°C) | Additive (ppm) | NOx Removal (%) |
| 250 | | 29.3 |
| 300 | - | 31.0 |
| 350 | - | 33.4 |
| 250 | CH₃OH : 100 | 88.2 |
| 250 | нсно : 100 | 88.0 |
| 250 | нсоон: 71 | 88.9 |
| 300 | нсоон: 70 | 90.2 |
| 350 | нсоон: 72 | 90:5 |
| 250 | CO : 100 | 25.5 |
| 300 | CO : 100 | 31.5 |
| . 250 | CH4 : 100 | 28.5 |

(Example 2)

5 In this example, testing was carried out in the same way as in Example 1 using a $TiO_2-WO_3-V_2O_5$ catalyst ($TiO_2=89.5\$$, $WO_3=10.0\$$, $V_2O_5=0.5\$$) with a reaction gas containing sulphur oxides. The experimental conditions are shown in Table 3 and the results are given in Table 10

Table 3 Experimental Conditions

| amount of catalyst | | 20 ml | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|
| gas flow rat | e | 400 Nl/hr | |
| temperature | 17 1 | 250°C, 300°C, 350°C | |
| NH3/NOx rati | 0 | 1.00 | |
| | NO ₂ | 97.0 ppm | |
| | NO | 3.0 ppm | |
| 1 | SOx | · 100 ppm | |
| gas | 02 | 4.0% | |
| composition | CO ₂ | 10.0% | |
| | H ₂ O | 10.0% | |
| | N ₂ | balance | |
| | СН₃ОН | _ | |
| additive | нсоон | | |
| | нсно | | |

Table 4 Experimental Results

| Temperature (°C) | Additive (ppm) | NOx Removal (%) |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 250 | | 24.0 |
| 300 | ·- | 26.3 |
| 350 | - | 27.8 |
| 350 | CH ₃ OH : 100 | 89.0 |
| 350 | нсно : 100 | 88.5 |
| 250 | нсоон : 70 | 63.5 |
| 300 | нсоон: 70 | 84.0 |
| 350 | нсоон : 70 | 89.5 |

(Effects of the Invention)

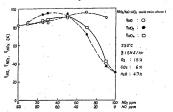
5 The present invention has the structure described above and, by means thereof, it is possible to obtain a high percentage elimination of the nitrogen oxides in an exhaust gas in which the greater part of the nitrogen oxide is in the form of nitrogen dioxide, irrespective 0 of whether or not oxides of sulphur are also present.

4. Brief Explanation of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a graph showing the percentage denitration 15 of mixed NO-NO₂ systems.

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Figure



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審査請求 未請求 発明の数 1 (全4頁)

の発明の名称 排ガス中の窒素酸化物の除去方法

> ②特 頤 昭61-4336

@H: 頤 昭61(1986)1月14日

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(発明の名称

排ガス中の窒素酸化物の除去万法 2.特許請求の範囲

御ガス中の領導酸化物を除去する方法におい て、該排ガス中に含酸素炭化水素を添加し、排 ガス中の二酸化鑑索の少なくとも一部を一酸化 盤素(NO) に避元した接触数と接触させて、22 素酸化物をアンモニアにより窒素と水に分解す ることを特徴とする排ガス中の職業間化物の除 去方法。

5発明の詳糊な説明

(産業上の利用分對)

本発明は排ガス中の空常使化物を除去して、 無害化する方法に関する。

(從來の技術)

重油や石炭漿ボイラ、 各種化学延齢に付給す る燃焼炉、製鉄ブラント、ディーゼルエンジン ヤメービンの如き内燃機関からの排ガス中の盟 素酸化物(以下NOxという)の無異化飢罪方法 としては、吸着法、酸化吸収法、固体化排集法、 極触量元法などが知られている。その中でも後 肌頭不整の接触量元法が経済的にも技術的にも 得れている。

移験還元法にないても排ガス中の検索の有領 に影響されない選択的提触激光法が脱硝操作を 容易にし技術的に優れている。その1つに、ア ンモニアを添加し接触意元して排ガス中の NOx を無害な窒素と水に分解する方法も知られてい

本発明の除去対象となる NOx は NO と NO₂の台 量であることから、本発明者らは、酸化チメン 系触媒上での NO と NO の反応。 NO と NO の 形 合ガスと N H3 さらに N O2 と N H3 との反応につい て詳細な研究を行つた結果、NHoを推元剤とす る選択的接触登光法における NOx の NHs による 看元反応は下配の(1)~(3)式により進行するとと が刊つた。

4 NO+4 NH+ +0+ -+4 N+ +6 H+0 (1) $NO+NO_2 + 2NH_3 \rightarrow 2N_2 + 5H_2O \cdots (2)$

特開昭62-163731 (2)

6 N O2 +8 N H2 - 7 N2 + 1 2 H2 O - (3)

しかし、(2) 女に示す NOX の除去効率は(1) 式に 比べ現合ガス中の NO/NO。 モル比が 1.0 以上で は若干上回るものの、 NO/NO。 モル比が 1.0 以 下では NO/NO。 比が小さく なると共に徐々に低 下していき、(3) 女に示す NO. 早級では若しく低 下することが利つた。 薫1 図に NO-NO。 現合系 の必額率をグラフで示す。

以上の如く、従来技術では NO/NO1 モル比が 1.0以下あるいは NO1 単鉄の場合に NOX 終去効率が著しく低下するという欠点がある。

本発明は従来の、排ガス中の従来機化物の除 去方位の欠点を解析し、特代 NO/No。モル比が 1.0以下に片谷つた場合においても高い除空半 を維持することを可能にしたがガス中の望楽酸 化物の除去方法を提供しよりとつものである。 (阿難点を解決するための手段)

本発明は、排ガス中の鹽業酸化物を除去する 方法において、籔排ガス中に含成素炭化水業を

に高い除去率を得ることができる。

(吳施例1)

本集指例では NO2 と NH3 の反応および NO2 に 含酸素炭化水紙を低加し、 NO3 の一部を NOC 超 元したガスと NH3 の反応による NOx 線 宏率を比 収した。

T102 - V204 系检証(T109: 950 年, V309: 50 ま)20 Mを内括145mの石英製反応質に見 切し、値加物、NBの原着で試料ガス中に任入 し款1に示す試験条件にて、反応質入口かよび 10 ロのNOx 機更をかえルマネツセンス分析計に より制定し、NOX 依去率を求めた。

た多数1中 NO2, 803, 03, 03, 03, 14 信奉水 レベエリ版制し、幾90014,014,1800日および HCHO は、それぞれ所認識度の水解液を病たし たグラスフィルター付成型ビンケー逆温度に限 ち、その中なキオリアガスである HSを所定動画 気することにより、それぞれのせの温度にかけ る高気圧に相当する分を得て、それを反応 TE 収解した。多2中化かける GB, 014,1800日およ 総加し、排ガス中の二酸化镍法の少なくとも一 概を一酸化镍炭(Hの)に進元した後 放底と接触 させて、健果酸化物をアンモニアにより湿法と 水に分解することを特徴とする排ガス中の温素 酸化物の酸去方法である。

なお、含酸素炭化水素とはメタノール、ギ酸、 ホルムアルデヒド等を指す。

また、放棄はアンモニア接触量元脱弱触媒で われば放棄の種類、形状に関係なく使用すると とができる。

(作用)

本発明による協業館化物の除去は、新1段階 として、次のような超元良応が進行するものと 考えられる。

CH₂OH+5NO₂ → 5NO+CO₂ + 2H₂O(4) HCOOH+NO₂ → NO+CO₂ + H₂O(5) HOHO+2NO₂ → 2NO+OO₂ + H₂O(6)

その結果、ガス中の望紫酸化物の NO/NO; モル比が同上し、主に前紀(1)及び(2)のアンモニア接触激元限研反応が進行し、蔣1 図でみるよう

び B O H O 値 は 蒸気圧よりの計算値である。 奨験結果を接 2 に示す。 なお、 添加物を加えない 場合及び c O, O H 。を加える場合を比較奨験結果として、 併配した。

表2の契頼起来から別らかなよりに、含能は 技化水果を加えて、予じめ遊光処理をすると、 10 5 前後の NOS 飲去事を示すのに切して、遅 元処理を行わない場合は大変低い NOS 飲去事 し 初号られなかつた。また、00,0 NAで 修 筋力 あ 物合も 無能加と同様の値を示すに過ぎなかった。

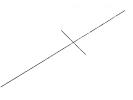


表 1 試験条件

| | Me es ta | 2 0 ml |
|-----|---------------------------|---------------------|
| | ガス債 | 4 0 0 NL/hr |
| | es in | 250°C, 300°C, 350°C |
| | N H ₃ / N O x比 | 100 |
| | NO2 | 9 % 0 ppm |
| # | N O | 3.0 ppm |
| 7 | 02 | 1 5.0 % |
| #H | C 0 2 | 1 0.0 % |
| ьх. | H ₂ O | 1 0 0 % |
| | Nz | 线 |
| Øŝ | O H 3 O H | |
| ān | нооон | |
| 980 | нсно | - |

表 2 災 鉄 結 果

| 温度(C) | 飾 加 物 (ppm) | NOx 除去率(多) |
|-------|----------------|---------------|
| 2 5 0 | - | 2 % 3 |
| 5 0 0 | - | 3 1. 0 |
| 3 5 0 | - | 3 3. 4 |
| 2 5 0 | СН3 ОН : 1 0 0 | 8 8 2 |
| 2 5 0 | HCHO : 100 | 8 a. 0 |
| 2 5 0 | нсоон: 71 | 8 8 9 |
| 5 0 0 | нооон: 70 | 9 0 2 |
| 3 5 D | нсоон: 72 | 9 0 5 |
| 2 5 0 | CO :100 | 2 5. 5 |
| 3 0 0 | e0 :100 | 3 1, 5 |
| 2 5 0 | он, :100 | 2 8 5 |

(実施例 2)

本実施例は発費級化物を含引する反応ガスで 1102-W03-V103: 8858, W05: 1005, V204: 1055) を用い、実施別(と同様に 試験した。装3 に示す条件で試験を行い、結果

を嵌りに示す。

表 3 試験条件

| | 腴 姒 盘 | 2 0 mt | |
|-------------|-----------|------------------|--|
| ガス強 | | ス 強 4 0 0 NL/hr | |
| | u œ | 250°. 500°. 350° | |
| | н нз/нох此 | 1. 0 0 | |
| | NO2 | 9 7. 0 ppm | |
| # | N O | · 50 ppm | |
| 7 | 8 0 x | 100 ррп | |
| | 0 2 | 4. 0 % | |
| 組 | C 0 2 | 1 0. 0 % | |
| 烕 | H2 O | 1 0.0 % | |
| | N z | 费 | |
| 8% | о на о н | _ | |
| <i>3</i> 00 | нсоон | | |
| 130 | нсно | _ | |

表 4 夹 跛 結 果

| a R (C) | 指 加 物 (ppm) | NOx 餘去率 (多) |
|------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2 5 0 | - | 2 4, 0 |
| 3 0 0 | - | 2 & 5 |
| 3 5 0 | - | 2 7. 8 |
| 3 5 0 | он, он : 100 | 8 9. 0 |
| 3 5 0 | ноно : 100 | 8 8 5 |
| 2 5 0 | нооон: 70 | 6 5, 5 |
| 3 0 0 | нооон: 70 | 8 4. 0 |
| 3 5 0 | HCOOR: 70 | 8 9. 5 |

(発明の効果)

本発明は、上記得点を採用することによつて 健業度化物の大学が二歳化盤素として含有する 排ガス中の短素膜化物を、 張黄酸化物の共存の 有載化かかわらず高い除去率を得ることができ た。

4. 凶面の簡単な説明



